The rancor of the opposition Journal against Mr. Gregg betrays it into strange positions. It makes nothing of employing the merest fictions to assail his character. It seems to be entirely oblivious of the divine command which prohibits the bearing of false witness against neigh-

sert that Mr. Gregg has made an attack on the of those books from being cut out and with the aid of importers and merchants of the Kingdom? Is there a sentence or a word in his speech on the tariff which by any fair construction will bear such it proved correct; and we have nothing to show that a sense?

He used this language

"A general duty of ten per cent. ad valorem will not, I am convinced, be deemed unreasonable. It is in no against good policy, or in violation of any real public interest. Let those who are unwilling to submit to it, able that their places will soon be supplied with better men-men who will not grudge the small pittance they the advantage of protection.3

that they will scorn its virtual denial of their public spirit and patriotism. If it is unwilling to pay its fair quota into the public treasury, they are generally open-handed and liberal.

Mr. Gregg's speech condemns the mean, the selfish, and the unpatriotic, of whom it may be hoped that there are but few ,-not the intelligent and honorable merchants and importers of the country. Malice only could torture his remarks so as to Post Office still closer. With these two exceptions that make them bear a different meaning.

But the opposition Journal must speak or burst. It has been fairly shamed out of abusing Mr. Wylit onward, it is making up for its abstinence by paying double attention to Mr. Gregg.

"Consequently, while a denizen, he is not and cannot be a full subject and bear full allegiance to the sovereign of the country in which he may reside. To assert that a denizen 'owes as much fuith, allegiance and loyalty as ' a subject, is promulgating an error, and betrays an ignorance of the relation which denizens and subjects bear to the sovereign."-[P. C. Adv.

scientious and amiable contemporary! In its zeal accountable to the laws of this Kingdom and impose upon him the like fealty to the King as if he had been naturalized." What is to be the rule of decision in such a case? Shall it be Webster, or Brande, or the definition of our own law ! Our friend certainly had intelligence enough to know that it was stating a false position in logic and law, if not in fact, and yet it places itself in an cause. It is easy to be seen, but we do not care of hatred and malevolence, especially when bigotry, intolerance and prejudice are involved.

"Meminisse oportet."

[Refer to Printer's Devil in the P. C. A. Office.] In a leading article of a journal in this city, on Thursday last, the new postage law, as embodied in the New Code, and lately passed by both Houses of the or "the ignorance if not stupidity of the" advocate Legislature, has been criticized with less than average ability, but with more than average reticence of hard words and uncouth language.

Not having the law at hand, we copy from the said journal the following extract, which is the butt of its position journalist of 1859 has other meat to fry than

SEC. 398. On and after July 1, 1859, the rate of inter-island postage shall be as follows: Two cents for every single letter weighing less than half an ounce; four cents for every letter weighing not less than balf an oonce or more than one ounce and two cents for every additional ounce One cent an ounce for all bound volumes; newspapers mailed from the office of publication to subscribers, free; on those oth erwise mailed, the rate of postage shall be one cent on each.

Pamphlets containing less than two hundred pages, two cents each; and those containing over two hundred pages, four cents each. Sealed packages at the same rate as letters. Drop letters, or those mailed at the office of delivery, free. All parcels containing anything besides letters or printed mat-ter, to be excluded from the inter-island mails, unless postage be paid on the same at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce in weight. No package to be conveyed by mail containing liquors in glass or other articles destructive to the com-

tents of the mail bags. Provided, however, that the above rates of inter-island postage shall not apply to mail matter received from foreign countries, but only to such as is mailed within the SEC. 899. No inter-island letters shall be transmitted by mail unless previously stamped, and it shall be unlawful for coasting

vessels, steamers or individuals, to convey unstamped letters from port to port, except letters directed to and intended for owners and consignees. Provided, however, that if in case of absence or deficiency of stamps, the postmaster at the place of mailing receives an equivalent in money, in which case it shall be his duty to mark such letters paid, when they shall be transmitted by regular course of mail; and provided also that the provisions of this and the preceding section shall not apply to the correspondence of their Majesties the King and Queen, his Majesty's Ministers, or to any official correspondence whatever, prowided the same be designated by proper superscription.

SEC. 400—provides that the postmaster and his deputies 'may head the human race is becoming more and more sugar-issue and sell postage stamps, and the usual restrictions about obliterating with a view to using again; on conviction shall be guilty of felony, and fined not to exceed \$500, or hard labor for

Says the Advertiser: "The object of this law is * * to produce revenue." Wrong-as usual. No civilized

at this time," because-

them, is carried on by people who would be still further " elevated in the human scale" if, by the imposition of a small tax, they could be secured from having their letters mixed up with those others which now on the free plan pass daily through the post office, and, if they are a measure of civilization, would preclude all hope of redemption. If we remember aright, it was said long ago by the Missionaries that, by putting a small price on the Bibles, tracts, etc., which were sent invested with a value in the eyes of the native population which the free gift did not possess, and which pro-By what authority or by what right does it as- bably had the practical effect of preventing the leaves paste and paint converted into playing eards. That rule was founded on observation of human nature, and Office, if both are looked upon as means of civilization.

sense oppressive. No man can maintain that it is expenses of the Department which would over-balance the revenue produced.' This is simply conjectural; make their arrangements for departure at their earliest | it may, or may not. But even if it should increase the convenience. They can well be spared, and it is prob- expenses, the Department and the public will be better served, and the civilizing germs contained in the corare required to pay for the security of property and respondence, carried on through the Post Office, will be pruned of much of that immoral and demoralizing Will the opposition Journal gainsay a single sen- chaff which is now disseminated from the centre to the timent thus expressed? Will it assert that they extremities of the Kingdom, and back again. But after are good citizens or good men who complain of all we have never heard yet of a place, however small, reasonable assessments for the support of the gov- where some one qualified person was not willing to act ernment? Does it not offer a gross injustice to the as postmaster even without a consideration and for the importers and merchants of the islands, when it simple advantage of an official position and the bringestimates them by the low standard of its own nar. ing together of the community to such man's store, shop row and illiberal rule of conduct? We are sure or business place. The Americans understand this perfectly well, and the Hawaiians would soon catch the

8d. Because, "there is no necessity for a change in the present system, in as much as the Post Office Department is self supporting, with the exception of the salary of the Postmaster." Our contemporary leaves out the \$1500 paid yearly to the mail carriers on the islands, and he omits also that the decrease in the whaling fleet is threatening to clip the income of the journal is welcome to its assertion that the Post Office is " self supporting."

4th. Because "the law introduces the franking privlie any longer, and as the " last relic," of which ilege to officers of Government." That the franking it spoke so feelingly last week, is probably urging privilege has been abused is no argument against its use, any more than the abuse of any other privilege is a valid reason against its use.

Finally our contemporary says that " the whole law will be viewed as a retrograde step, and, if carried into effect, must tend to check in some measure the improvement of the Hawaiian race." Does it mean that the Post Office Department should be left in the same loose, undefined, arbitrary condition as it has been in ever since its institution? It cannot then be "the whole This is the deliberate conclusion of our very con- law" which will be viewed as "a retrograde step," but simply that portion which imposes a tax on interto annihilate the Minister of Finance it rushes to island letters. We have conferred with the present Webster and Brande for weapons, entirely forgetful Postmaster on this whole subject, and he informs us that Hawaiian law has something to do in estab- that in making the suggestions which the Legislature lishing the status of a denizen. If it had looked have embodied in the Code and passed as law, his own beyond the nose, it might easily have saved itself views of what would be proper and beneficial was greatthe mortification of an egregious blunder. The ly corroborated by a memorandum handed him by his statute expressly provides that letters patent of predecessor in office-which gentleman singularly denization " shall render the denizen in all respects enough now happens to hold the editorial crank of that very journal that looks upon the law as "a retrograde step." With his permission we quote from this hitherto unpublished document. It is entitled " Hints for proposed Postal Law. June, 1853," and Section 4

> Postege of one cent to be cutablished on Inter-Island letter stamps; no letters to be received and carried in mafts without ing prepaid. Postage on foreign letters from the other islands

Such was the matured opinion of the previous Postattitude that can only be explained by supposing master in Honolulu, in 1858; such was the opinion of either moral obliquity or mental blindness as the the publisher of the Advertiser in 1857 when these "hints" were given by him to the present Postmaster; to express it. We choose to avoid all questions but, strange to say, such is not the opinion of the same publisher and ex-postmaster when he has been taken at his word and his own suggestions have become the law of the land. There is a consistency of which the Advertiser alone is capable! To paraphrase the words of our contemporary, we would say that "we hardly know which to pity most," the "poor people" which is supposed to be defended by " so weak an advocate," employed. We will be charitable however even in our exposition. We know that the Postmaster of 1853 stood aloof from parties and only subserved the public good; but "circumstances alter cases," and the opto remember his own bantlings or to attend to so vulgar a demand upon politicians as consistency.

THE PAST WEEK.

Court Physician.

According to rumor Dr. McKibbin, of Honolulu, likely to receive the appointment of Physician to their Majesties and the Royal Household, the office being at present vacant in consequence of the death of Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, who held it for many years.

United we stand.

Nobody who pretends or has any actual pretensions o be interested in the development of our internal sources of wealth can deny that after all sugar is about the most likely staple of the country. It is an article consumed wherever civilization has pierced, like the sun's rays, and dried up the damps and dews of aboriginal darkness and night. Sugar is coming to be more and more in demand; counting them by the ish. Markets may fluctuate and the profits vary, but sugar is sugar for all that. It is a fact that will exist "till sun's shall rise to set no more."

The worst of it is that before you can grow sugar governments now-a-days expect any revenue from the to advantage you must have capital to lay out, and postal arrangements-lucky if in accommodating the having put your capital into the ground and into mapublic they can meet the expenses. The object of the chinery and buildings and oxen and ox-carts and lalaw was to prescribe and define the duties of that De- bor, you must needs wait a wee. It is not one of those partment of the public service and relieve the Postmas- operations which allow you to turn your money over ter of much of that discretionary power with which, in in a day; not at all like a Stock Exchange transaction; the absence of all law, he is necessarily invested, as well there is no gambling about it; it is a sure thing. But as to secure the public from any possible abuse of such then you have to wait. You know that the interest power. This was the true and real "object of the law;" of your money is coming, and that if it will not yield but the above political critic comprehends nothing high- a hundred fold, it will yield something very well worth er than dollars and cents, and so it missed the object of accepting when the cane is ripe and the manufacturing process completed. But the want of capital is the real Our contemporary thinks "the law an injurious one bugbear. We are an easy-going set of people, but we are not rich. We say nothing of the value of the " 1st. It must inevitably result in checking, if not homestead, or the villa with its furniture and the cardestroying, all correspondence among the native popu- riage with the horse that goes in harness and the sadlation." In defence of this proposition it is asserted that die-horses, but beyond all that, it is not everybody "the slightest tax will stop all the correspondence" which | who has his forty thousand dollars to invest in a sugar " is tending perhaps more than any other measure to plantation. So far as we can see, a system of combinacivilize them, or rather to elevate them in the human tion is necessary. People must unite their means, as scale, to give them new ideas, as well as practice them the owners of the Lihue Plantation did some time ago, in writing, while at the same time it tends to unite and those of the Haiku estate more recently. Let evthem," etc. What fine music on so poor a string ! ery man contribute his quota, and as he gets along in That part of the correspondence "now carried on the world let him invest more deeply. There lies our among them," which possibly may tend to civilize chance. It is the same in the matter of labor. If two

men or ten men are insufficient you go on engaging more hands till you get power enough; and exactly so, capital is force. If one man has not capital, or say force, enough to start a plantation, he must get others to join him. Our whaleships are similarly owned, with one or two exceptions. Everybody remembers the story of the lictor's rods; let them turn them round about in their minds and see what lesson they presumed on the proverbially obliging disposition of teach in view of our financial position.

Hanalei in Kauai and owned by Mr. Dudoit is partic- | ale, porter and brandied fruits, besides the thousands of ularly adapted for a sugar plantation, and that the proprietor is willing to throw it in as so much stock if other persons will join in the enterprise. We further during which a similar annual importation has taken hear that certain high and weighty parties who are always foremost to promote every plan that promises to be of advantage to the public and to arouse our what was sound induction and fair reasoning about Bi- slumbering energies, have declared their "adherence" bles, etc., is not equally sound when applied to the Post to this object. Let people who have a few hundred dollars to invest make the necessary inquiries-there 2d. Because "it would soon cause an increase in the | is a jingling of money taking the shape of gains in the not far off future. To secure it, however, it is necessary to stand by each other and act in unison.

Royal (Native) Hawaiian Agricultural Society. There was a meeting of this Society held on Wednesdawlast, His Majesty, the President, in the Chair. Many short addresses, both amusing and instructive, were made. There had been no meeting for more than a year, and some of the members were full to bursting. The King's little speech was the best thing perpetrated; he spoke to the point, and gave the animals called horses, and the native performances called hulas, fits. The officers whose term of incumbency had expired were re-elected, Associate Justice Robertson being placed in the gap caused by the death of Chief Justice Lee. The Rev. Mr. Armstrong made a very neat exhibit of the progress effected in agricultural affairs since the members of the Association came together last, and without pretending that any wonder had been performed, claimed for the country some little credit for crawling ahead. He alluded particularly to the enterprise of the inhabitants of the district of Kau, who have undertaken the business of raising wheat, and will probably send to market this year some three thousand bushels or more. It was determined to have an exhiition on the first Wednesday in September, and although persons not members cannot compete for prizes, they to be respectfully given to understand, that if they will add to the interest of the show by exhibiting what they have that is superior in its own line, they | RESOLVED, by the King, the Nobles and Representatives of will, to a certain extent, contribute towards a useful ngitation. Wool was a go d deal dwelt on, and Mr. Moffit's sheep were spoken of as animals that do credit o the country as well as their owner. Members were requested to use all their inflgence to preserve imported birds, there being some now loose in Honolulu, the law to protect which will not come into effect until sixty days shall have elapsed from the date of His Majesty's approval and signature. It was resolved to request the Hon. D. L. Gregg to deliver an address on the day of exhibition, and at the next meeting, to be had on the 7th of May, Mr. C. G. Hopkins is called upon to present, for the concurrence of the Society, a sort of or address to be sent throughout the lengt and breadth of the islands, and to embody and be founded on His Majesty's remarks calling upon the people no longer to make miserable lonfers of themselves, and ruin their country for the sake of their profitless and unsightly horses and their time-destroying hulas, which latter in these modern days have come to be too highly spiced either to give an idea of old customs or to improve new manners.

The Treasurer reported a balancs of some \$168 on hand and plenty of members in arrears, but many of these defaulters seem not to have known into whose hands they ought to place their subscriptions, and to have held their doll are in patience.

Naval Officers and Hawaiian Critics.

We loathe the necessity, but we may not shirk the responsibility, of rebuking a public journal that has established itself in our midst and before whose envenomed shafts no man's character is safe. Admitting what does not admit of contradiction, that Lieutenant Brooke's ability as a chemist and his opinion of guano are deficient and incorrect, does it follow by any sort of reasoning-by anything in fact short of childish pettishness or grossest viciousness-that he is one of those naval officers who are "more for ornament than use," as the Advertiser says; one of those "silk stocking, sweet-scented, white-gloved gentry, who know more about the angles of a billiard-table, or the mysteries of a quadrille, than of the practical details of seamanship"? The very name of J. M. Brooke is an emphatic answer to such an outrage before the highest tribunals of nautical science and practical seamanship, and would have protected its owner from the scurrilous jibes of the lowest in any civilized part of the world.

The Advertiser tries to saddle its remarks about Mr. Brooke on the backs of "a number of old whaling skippers." We remember that not long ago it amused itself by tearing the characters of those very whaling captains to tatters for their alleged incompetency, fast horses and general prodigality. We defended the captains then, we will defend the naval officers now; and, though that journal never acknowledges an error or repairs a wrong, yet we know that our community here, that honorable men every where, frown upon the slanderer and will appreciate our motives and our efforts to ward the blow from the innocent, to stand in the gap of regulations, permitting spirits and wine to be exported in less the absent, and to send back the foul arrow to its ragged

It is advanced that the South Seaman was lost on French Frigate Shoal because Lieut, Brooke did not publish its erroneous position until the day of leaving these islands. We know nothing about the South Seaman or her courses on the ocean, but we do know that, for seven and twenty years that we have been acquaintcfuises, and, so far as we are aware, not one has misknown any better than the day before the sailing of the tom House regulations in force. Fenimore Cooper. The attempt therefore to connect that event with this cause displays more ingenuity

SUPREME COURT .- April Term, 1859.

CRIMINAL CASES. The King vs. Aha and Awona, burglary; 3 years

imprisonment at hard labor. The King vs. Aho, burglary; 3 years imprisoment at

The King vs. Alo, assault and battery; 3 months imprisonment at hard labor, and fine \$50. The King vs. Manuel Lewis, larceny; 6 months im-

prisonment at hard labor, and fine \$120. The King rs. Kalaikoa, larceny; acquitted The King vs. Assam, assault with deadly weapon; acquitted.

APPEALS CRIMINAL. The King vs. Timoteo, larceny; nolle prosequi. The King vs. Maleii, Kalua, Kaha and Paakaula, adultery; acquitted. The King vs. Lakalo, furnishing intoxicating drinks;

judgment of lower Court reversed. CIVIL CASES. J. Montgomery vs. P. S. Wilcox; settled by parties.

J. Tilman vs. W. C. Parke ; plaintiff nonsuited

Bottle Statistics.

It is said by another journal that "if time was allowed to drum up the other islands, probably 135,000 more (bottles) could be readily had." We always notice that journal's admirable precision of figures as well as facts. That odd thousand of bottles is a master-stroke of commercial calculations that " beats us hollow." We have the Custom-House Collector, and ascertained that in the We hear that a fine tract of land in the vicinity of year 1858 alone there were imported 127,608 bottles of bottles containing spirits, claret and other wines, and when we multiply this with any given number of years place, we are again constrained to admire the accurate minuteness of the above odd thousand.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE. ADJOURNED SESSION 1858. House of Nobles.

APRIL 8, SIXTY-NINTH DAY .- Prince Kamehameha, of the committee to whom was referred the joint resolution for the with the House below. The report having been accepted, passed its second and third readings, the rules having been spended, Adjourned. Apail 15th, SEVENTIKIN DAY .- A message was rend re-

orting the action of the House of Representatives upon the sport of the Committee of Conterence of that House on secions 112, 113, 114, 115, 211, 448, 469, 470, and 576 of the Civil lode. The action of the House i clow was concurred in, ex

House of Representatives.

ept in regard to section 470 (the horse tax) the Nobles maisting upon their previous vote. Adjourned.

APRIL 9, ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH DAY .- Mr. Sheldon. from the select committee on the King's message reported a series of articles of amendment to the constitution. Ordered or committee of the whole on Tuesday

Mr. McCuily, from the Joint Committee of Conference ra rted the action of said committee on certain amendments. After an amusing and rather tireso no discussion as to the tax to be levied on jackasses and mules, in which the House refused to concur with the Nobles, the House adjourned. APRIL II, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY .- Mr. Sheldo om the -elect committee on the claim of Prince L. Kameha

ha, for Koloa, Kauai, made a lengthy report. Mr. Chambertain moved to print, with the accompanying uments, and re er to the next Legislature to decide upon The House voted the amount claimed (principal only) and a sect committee was appointed to frame a joint resolution to

APRIL 12, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH DAY .- Mr. Hollister was appointed a committee of one to inquire of the Nobles whether they would be ready to adjourn on the 18th instant. The subject of the claim of Prince L. Kamehameha to cer in lands on Kanai was reconsidered and referred to a select

oct of taxing the census, was excused from further considera the articles of amendment to the constitution were read a

second time, and considered in committee of the whole. As reported by the committee they read as follows:
ARTICLES OF MENDMENT of the Constitution, proposed and agreed pursuant to the 195th Article of the Constitut

Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled: ARTICLE 1. Article 55th is hereby amended so as to read as

The King's Ministers are eligible to the House of Reprecotatives, excepting those who have been created Members of the House of Notiles by Royal Parent, and they have the right to be heard in the House of Representatives when acsed of mal-administration in office. ARTICLE 2. Article 70th is hereby amended so as to read as

The Members of the House of Representatives shall receive as compensation for the entire term of service the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars out of the public treasury, to o paid in such proportion during the session as the Legisla tre may prescribe, and with such sum for mileage 25 may be wided for by law; but in no case shall there, be any addi nal pay, except for mileage for an extraordinary session. Anticle 3. Article 72d is hereby amended so as to read as " The King appoints the Members of the House of Nobles.

the hold their seats during life, unless in case of resignation or for such a term of years as may be prescribed by Royal Patent, subject to the provision of Article 67th, but their nam ARTICLE 4. Article 75th is berely amended so as to read as

The House of Representatives shall be composed of not re than twenty-one members, who shall be elected blennial-

ARTICLE 5. Article 76th is hereby amended so as to read as "The Representation of the people shall be based on the rinciple of equality, and shall be forever regulated and apportioned according to the population, to be ascertained by the official census. In the year one thousand eight hondred

and sixty, and every tenth year thereafter, the number of Representatives shall be fixed by the Legislature, agreeubly with this and the proceeding stricle "
ARTICLE 6. Article 77th is hereby amended so as to read as No person shall be eligible for a Representative of the people, who is insane, or an idiot, or who shall at any tin have been convicted of any infamous crime, or unless he he a male subject or denizen of the Kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of twenty-five years, who shall know

how to read and write, who shall understand accounts, and who shall have resided in the Kingdom for at least one year immediately preceding his election, and who shall own real estate within the Kingdom, unincumbered, of the value of at ARTICLE 7. Article 78th is hereby amended so as to read as

Every male subject of his Majesty, whether native or naturalized, and every denizen of the Kingdom who shall have paid his faxes, who shall have attained the full age o twenty years, who can read, and who shall have resided the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the time of election, shall be entitled to one vote for the representative or representatives of the district in which no may have resid three months next preceding the day of election; provided that no instance person, nor any person who shall at any time have been convicted of any idfamous crime, within this King-

dom, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and by

the terms of such pardon been re-tored to all the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote." Mr. Austin moved to strike out the first article. He thought that this House ought to be kept separate from the other branches of the government in all respects. Followed by Mr. Dowsett, on the same side

Mz. Chamberlain moved to lay the whole of the proposed articles of amendment on the table, and made quite a speech igainst altering the constitution at all. Mr. Dowsett moved to refer the subject to the next Legisla There was business enough before the House at this

session without going into the discussion of a serious matter like the constitution of the Kingdom.

Mr. Richardson followed in an energetic speech in favor of the amendments. Without coming to a decision the com mittee rose and the House adjourned. Armit, 13, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY .- In the ab-

ence of the Speaker Mr. Sheldon was appointed to the chair Mr. McCully from the Committee of Conference reported dry amendments concurred in by them. The Nobles informed by message that they had concurred the Resolution for the relief of G. P. Judd.

The House then went into committee on the amendments to Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his arguments agains: the amend Mr. Robertson (who was now present for the first time in

several days) replied in an argumentative speech in favor of An argument of an hour and a half ensued, from both the friends and the opponents of the bill, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned without coming to a decision.

COMMERCIAL. -We inquired two weeks ago about certain Custom House

quantities than 12 gallons if the container was wood, but not if it was glass. We now learn that at the time the wegulation was made no smaller containers of wood than octaves or 10 gallon kegs were in commercial use, but that since then the merchants have availed themselves of the law and introduced into common use containers of wood of greatly reduced capacity. We learn further that, had it not been for the uncertainty of the New Tariff, this and some other Custom House regulations, which have been outgrown or become inappropriate through the commercial progress of the place, would before this have been revised or made ed with the said shoal, hundreds of whaleships have to suit better the altered wants of the times. Now however, that yearly left these islands, bound westward on their the Tariff is passed, the regulations based upon and fitted to it will be amended also, and this, as well as other anomala, attended to and corrected. Patience, therefore, will be our motto; we carried on that reef, although its real position was never are confident that the next fall season will see a new set of Cus-

-STATISTICAL CLERKS .- The want of such officers in the Custom House is making itself more and more felt in business circles. As the resources of the kingdom are developed and our relations with foreign countries multiplied, the need of proper statistical data increases also; and from the yearly, down to the monthly and weekly trades exhibit, the merchant requires correct information-such as only can be obtained through the Custom House of a country-in order to transact his business intelligently and with some reliable reference to the actual demand and supply. In this country merchants, journalists and the public have hitherto been under obligation-or at least feit themselves so-to the Collector General for any information on these subjects, and, knowing well the amount of labor periodically heaped upon a few hands in that office, have been willing to wait the Collector's time and convenience in collating the figures necessary to the production of these data. But we learn that, by the provisions of the New Code and the proposed new Custom House regulations, henceforth a Statistical Clerk (perhaps two) will be added to the personel of the Custom House. Those who for years have attempted to keep themselves posted up on the statistics of the country will not fail to appreciate the relief and assistance which the appointment of Statistical Clerks will confer upon them. -We have on more than one occasion referred to the manu-

facture of spirits from the root of the ki plant (the okolehao.) which has of late years-under the fostering auspices of the restrictive policy bequeathed by former statesmen-increased so much as to begin to be seriously felt as an interference with the licensed, and therefore should be protected, sale of spirits by the

importing merchant or wholesale dealer. That the manufacture and smuggling of this liquor for sale has attained a degree of threatens to displace gin and whisky, are facts which no one, not resolutely bent on blindness, can fail to perceive. There is a sually heavy sea. Carried away the mainmast, mirren-top-mast trade, and agrowing trade, in the article. The ability to suppress and fore-topgallant-mast, with a large portion of her canvas. it is doubtful. The permanently beneficial results of its suppress. Also, had a boat stove and received some other slight damage sion, if possible, are equally doubtful. Are we then to continue to ignore it, as we have done with other habits of the fancy-prostitution for instance-and refuse to regulate what we can not eradicate by legislative enactments? No, let the article stand on inst., was struck by lightning at 5% o'clock A M. The weather its own merits; legalize the trade as that of other liquors is legalized; inspect its quality-and if \$20,000 can be kept in the were nearly over, and it was supposed the weather was about to what may be exported, let us do so. Let us look at it solely from | course there was not the least apprehension of danger. There out of it. That is the only sensible view, for it is predicated on lightning struck. As usual, it chose the highest point, striking a fact and not on a hypothesis. Temperance, morality and "that the main truck and shattering the skysail pole and royal mass." sort of thing" can not be otherwise than favorably affected by From thence, it is supposed to have passed through the top-galany measure that would tend to supersede spurious and deleterious mixtures with a purer, more genuine article. We are not partial to the M root liquor; it has offered itself as a key to un- In its descent it cut the top-gallant tie and injured the lowermast lock the question of the home manufacture and sale of home- to such an extent as to render it useless. Spilnters 5 or 6 feet made liquors. We would see rum and arrack, champagne and long and several inches in diameter were torn from the mass. brandy, manufactured on the islands whenever they can be so one of them striking the deck near the windlass with great form made chesper than imported and purer than commonly drank.

HONOLULU, APRIL 15, 1859. The principal topic of conversation in our business circle the past week has been the return of the Modera Times from French Frigate Shoal, on Monday, in ballast, followed by the Gambia, arrived yesterday. They report only a small lot of guano there, the cost of the removal of which would exceed the sum which could be realized for it at port of consumption.

The Modern Times has been chartered, we understand, by the parties interested in the Barren, Phoenix, etc., island claim, for a figure supposed to be about \$9 per ton, and will sail thence at an early date. Two cargoes have been sold to parties r sident here at \$5 and \$6 per ton, deliverable alongside. The samples of the guano shown here appear of good quality, and the cargoes landed in Eastern ports will probably do well. 'The brig Agate sails early next week with the implements necessary to carry on

The departures have been the Metropolis for San Francisco, louded with native produce; the Frances Palmer for the same place with assorted cargo, and the Kolon for Paget Sound with

The Suren salis to-morrow (Saturday) for New Bedford. Her large and valuable cargo will be found in the list of exports. The Melita sails soon for Hakodadi and Amoor River.

An incident worthy of note, as showing the dispatch with which ship carpenters' work can be done in our port, is that in relation to the repairs on the whaleship Martha. She came into port on Monday the 11th, and wanted a new mainmast; on Wednesday night the 13th she had stepped a new mast, hewn from the rough. She will probably be ready for sea in a week. We quote for the transactions of the past week:

Auction sales on the 18th by A. P. Everett, in quantities Terms, part cash, 2 and 4 months time. Cone black ink 75 to 8134; brogans 1 12, blue drills 1134; Pepperell drills 1834; Agawan Canal Co"do 10% to 103-8; ticking 18%; split peas 5%; lard 17% to 18%, crushed sugar 11% to 12; Manila cordage, assorted, I to 4 in, 11%; butter 35 to 37%; brown soap 1%; raisins, wholes 25; halves 1 3-8 to 1 9-16; qrs 78; table salt in bags 39%; Haxall flour 11% to 11%; ex wht lead 6%; rice 6%; charcoal irons 14 25; boiled linseed off 1 17; hops 856; tobacco, fancy brands. 30 to 31%; navy bread 4; pilot bread 6% to 6%. Can Goodsclaus 5% to 6%; soups 1 87; green teas 3 50; turkey in tins 7; Byass' Porter 2 5-8 to 3. Hickory shirts 6 3-8 to 6%; blue flannel do 1514; sporting jackets 2 25; sacks 4 81 to 5; Guernsey 814; calf brogans 1 51; goat do 1 3-8; kip 1 40, women's ties 1 25; sewed calf brogans 1 66; Oxford ties 1 56; cloth top gaiters 1 63; Congress do 1 88; Monterey ties 1 44; buskins 1 14; opera

ARROW ROOF.-Firm at Sc.

COFFEE-As per last quotations. EXCHANGE-On San Francisco and Eastern ports United States,

par. Drafts to the amount of \$9500, asked for by advertise ment for brig Koloa, were taken at 1 We discount. Fuxque-Sc. Nominal. 8313 the sent forward on shipper's

account per Frances Palmer and Metropolis, Motasses. -- Snies of 6572 galls & Metropolis, and 3385 galls shipped by same vessel on Plantation account. That sold is understood to be at rates lower than 15c with containers.

Prir-9,704 lbs on shippers' account, per Frances Palmer and Metropolis. Price nominal. Satmon .-- The large lot noted as having passed into second hands is being quitted in small quantities @ \$15.

Scoan .- Sales of 28,000 Ds went forward per Metropolis; ditto of 20,000 the per Frances Paimer. 40,853 the shipped on Chinese Plantation account, per Metropolis, and 58,503 lbs on account ditto per Frances Palmer.

DIED.

Oct. 7, James Hawley, cook of ship Jefferson. He was a na-April 2, a Hawalian belonging to bark Gumbia, by the capsiz-

January 3, John E. Smith, seaman on board bark Emerald, by the capsizing of a boat. He was a native of Newburyport.

PASSENGERS.

Pre Bark Metropolis, for San Francisco-April 12-Hiram hase, Henry Easterbrook, M M Nerny, John Smith, Charles PER SHIG KOLOA, for Teekalet-April 13-Mr. Bryan, 5 Ha-

PER BARE FRANCES PALMER-for San Francisco, April 14-H O Allington, Maria McAlpey, A D Staroard, A Codman, Thos Chapman, J H Cole, Mr. Wm M Davis and wife, Capt ridge, J B Flandrean, H C Graham, J P Griswold, L. Gu

ioit, Capt Lawton, Mr McCurcheon, John Minson, Capt Nor-on, Geo Smith, E Swope, N W Tallant, P S Wilcox, C A Wil-PER BARK JEFFERSON-from Magdalena Hay, April 14-W

PER CLIPPER SHIP SYREN-for New Stedfort, April 16-Mrs Brown and 2 children, Mrs Chamberlain and daughter, Phillip

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU. Arrived.

April 9-Am wh ship Hibernia 2d, Edwards, 551 tons, N B, from Am whish Rebecca Simms, Howes, 400 tons, F H, from Am whish Sharon, Swift, 354 tens, F. H., fm Kawaihae Sch Kalama, Borres, from Hillo.

Sch Molokai, Kanuku, from Molokai. 10-Sch Alexander, Kimo, from Molokai. Sch Hokuleie, Kahule, from Pauloa, with salt, Sch Liboliho, Lemont, from Lahaina and Hilo. Sch Mary Elien, Maikal, from Kauai, Sch Mary Eden, Markal, trom Saual, Am whiship Mary & Susan, Stewart, 409 tons, N.B., 21 mos out, fm Tombez via Hilo, nothing the season,

11-Am which Levi Starbuck, Jernegan, 875 tons, N B, fm Labaina for new mainmast. Am whish Marths, Manchester, 295 tons, F.H, returned from ses in distress. Am clip sh Modern Times, Overton, 643 tons, S days

from French Frigate Shoal. 12-Am wh bark Cullao, Fuller, 324 tens, N B, from Hilo, off and on. Sch Kamol, Wilbur, frem Labaina. 18—Sch Moikeiki, Hall, from Kahului. Sch Mary, Berrill, from Kawaihae.

Am wh sh Othello, Kilmer, 424 tons, N B, 8 mos out from home via Hilo, 500 wh, off and s Am whish Reindeer, Ashley, 450 tons, N.B., from Hilo, Am whish Corinthian Lewis, 401 tons, N B; 6 mos out, 35 sp. 15 wh, off and on. 14—Am whish Jefferson, Hunting, 485 tons, S.H., 19 mos out, from New Zealand via Marquesas Islands, 1 sp wh, 80 bbls, 6 right whales, 420 bbls, 4000 bone.

Sch Warwick, Keoni, from Kealakekua and Labaina.

Am whibk Emerald, Pierce, 350 tons, 21 mos out, 32 men, from Turtle Bay via Kawaihae, 100 sp. 1600 wh, on board; I sp whale, 73 bbis, 23 diggers, 700 Haw bark Gambia, Brooks, 249 tons, from French Frigate Shoal. Sch Keoni Ana, Harry, from Lahaina.

15 Sel, Excel, Antonio, from Kausi. Am whibk American, Pease, 329 tons, Edgt., fm Hilo, Am whish Tamerlane, Winslow, 357 tons, N B, 54 mos out, from St. Carlos, 90 sp.

Cleared.

April 7-Am wh bark Florence, R. G. Spencer, for Ochotsk, 8-Am wh sh Dromo, May, for Kodisck and Arctic. 9-Am whish Hibernia 2d, Edwards, for Ochotsk Am whish Sharon, Swift, for Ochotsk. Am which charon, Switt, for Ochotsk.

Am which Union, Hedges, for Kodiack.

Haw which Faith, Rice, for Uchotsk.

Haw brig Advance, Wetherby, for Kealakekua.

12—Sch Alexander, Kimo, for Molokal.

Sch Mary Ellen, Maixai, for Kauai. Am bk Metropolis, Comstock, for San Francisco. Am whish Rebecca Simms, Hawes, for North 13-Am wh sh Majestic, Chester, for Nor Am wh sh Marcia, Billings, for Kodiack, Haw wh bk Cynthia, Sherman, for Kodlack, Sch Kalama, Borres, for Labains andports on Hawali. Seh Moloksi, Kanuku, for Kahului

14-Am bark Frances Palmer, Paty, for San Francisco. Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, for Labaina. 15-Am wh sh William Wirt, Osborn, for North.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Cleared.

Apr 8-Am wh sh Levi Starbuck, Jernegan, for Honolulu.

MEMORANDA.

The Martha encountered a sudden and very severe squall on systematic development that would seem to defy the law-that the 5th inst, in lat 21 N long 163 30 W. Up to that lime the the liquor itself has attained a favor from the public which weather had been fair, with light N E trades. The squall was from the westward and continued about 8 hours, raising an un-Put into Honolulu for a new mainmast and other spars, and will again be ready for sea in a few days.

The Levi Starbuck, while at anchor at Lahaina on the 5th had been storney for several days, but the heavy S and S Esqualls country by the manufacture for home consumption, let alone improve. There had not been a great deal of lightning, and of a commercial point of view, and ask ourselves what can be made | were but two heavy claps of thunder, at the second of which the lant sheave-hole and descended by the topsail tie and runns to the lower mast. Of its further course no trace can be found Fortunately no one was injured. This is an unusual occurrent for the Hawalian Islands. We very lately heard of an accident on shore from lightning, but recollect no other instance of a real sel being injured by it. The Levi Starbuck will be detained but a short time, as new masts are soon furnished in this port.

The Modern Times left Honolulu March 23 and unchored of French Frigate Shoal on the 29th. The crew of the Gambia were employed sealing. The party from the Kamehameha IV ween wrecking the South Sesman, about ten miles off. Remained fire days. Found but little guano on the island-probably from 95. to 50 tons might be gathered from the crevices of the rocks. Left April 3 and arrived here on the 11th. Had strong N E trader most of the time since leaving here.

The Gambia left here March 9 and made Prench Prigate Shoal the 16th. Found a flag-staff erected and an American ensign, rolled up, attached. An American flag from the bark was holes. ed, and possession re-taken in the name of Lieut. Brooke. The mate was notified by one of the sealing party on the chain of islets, that if an attempt was made by the crew of the Gambia po remove any guano they would "have to fight for it." This was probably without the knowledge of those acting for the counter claimants, and must have been a jest. The extensive deposit of guano, in this instance, was all a dream. The South Seaman had just bilged, having weathered two severe gales. Two lower masts were still standing, the foremast having been out away. A great many things will probably be saved from her, and her purchasers have a fair prospect of making a handsome profit on their investment. A party was sealing on the neighboring islets and appeared to be doing well. Left April 6 and arrived at Ho nolulu on the 14th. Had strong winds and squalls a large portion of time since leaving this port. On the passage down, saw two large sperm whales, but the weather was too rugged to at tempt to fasten to them. Last Sunday, when about 50 miles west of Kauai, saw a schooner steering to the westward-probably the Manuokawai. Brought up 14 turtles and a quantity of

The Jefferson cruised on N-Zealand; weather very bad in December, but pleasant in January and the early part of February Reached the ground November 12 and shortened sail in lat 35 10 S. lon 165 20 W. Whales were very scarce and wild. Saw none in December. In January took three, averaging 100 bbls. Peli 9 saw many large sperm whales; took one which made 50 bb/s. On the same day caught a right whale. Took two more right whales in April. Feb 20, in lat 37 20 S, ion 126 40 W, caught a Goney, and found attached to his neck a leaden tag, bearing the following inscription: "Bark Sappho, bound south, lat 84 12 S. lon 88 45 W, Jan 27, 1859." This bird, it will be seen, must have traveled 1,553 miles—the distance between the two positions—in 24 days. This is equal to 2,133 statute miles; and, judging from the latitude, was probably against a head wind most of the distance. March 17 touched at Magdalena for wood and water Left again on the 24th. Had fresh trades till April 7, since the time has been in sight of the Islands, with light, baffing winds.

The Emerald cruised off Turtle Bay, and had rugged weather a considerable part of the season. Whales were quite numerous. Took the first Jan 9, and the last March 16. Sperm whales were seen on the first of April, about 36 hours' sail to the eastward of Hawaii. Took one which stowed down 70 bbis.

VESSELS IN PORT .--- APRIL 15. (Coasters not included.) Am clipper ship Syren, Green, up for New Redford.

clipper sh Chapin, McCrellis, up fr New Bedford. clipper sh Modern Times, Overton. sh Abby Brown, Moody, to repair. Brit ship Pizarro, Sweet, up for Liverpool and Breggen. Am bk Sachem, Atkins, up for B ok Sachem, Atkins, up for Boston.

Haw bk Gambia, Brooks. Ham brig Hero, Von Holdt. Am Missionary brig Morning Star, Brown. WHALURS.

Am sh Wm Wirt, Osborn Am br Agate, Eldridge Haw br Oahu, Sumpus br Victoria, Fish sh Levi Starbuck, Jernegan br Antilla, Fehlber bk Emeraid, Pierce. 10 merchantmen, 10 whalers-total, 20.

> FROM PRENCH PRIGATE SHOAL. Per bark Gambia, April 14.

IMPORTS AT HONOLULU.

1,650 galls seal oil, 150 seal skins, 14 turtle.

EXPORTS FROM HONOLULU. FOR SEA.

Per wh sh America, April 7. 1 anchor and chain, 10 csks bread, 1 chart, 10 csks flour, 4 do ops and heavie, 70 bbts provisions, 2 coils rigging, I bale salis &c.; 17 pekgs shooks, I bx sugar, I whaleboat

Foreign produce, \$9,607 13. Per whah Chria, Mitchell, April 7. 20 bbls beef, 20 bbls pork, 1 chain, stores,-Foreign produce Per seh bk Coral, April 7.

1 whaleboat. - Foreign produce, \$70. Per sch sh Contest, April 7. 50 bbts beef, 11 casks bread, 1 bbt butter, 8 caks flour, 5 caks heads and hoops, 4 csks molasses, 25 bbjs pork, 20 bndls shoots,

Transhipped, \$2,186 30, · Per wh bk Florence. 25 bbls pork, stores.-Fereign produce, \$369 90. Per schah George & Susan, April 7.-Stores-For prod \$17 61. Per wh bk Lark, April 7 .- Stores -- Foreign produce \$9.

Per sch sh Dromo, April 8 .. 40 bbls beef, S csks bread, 1451 galls casks, 6 bbls flour. Foreign produce, \$803 05. Per whish Sharon, April 9. 27 tes beef, I bomb gun, 2 es bomb lances, 9 esks bread, ? cs lothing, 4,086 galls casks, 13 bbls flour, 40 bbls pork, 26 bbls

Foreign produce \$97 19; transhipped \$3,480 78 Per wh bk Faith, April 9. 34 bbls beef, 5,138 lbs bread, 2,314 gails casks, 19 bbls flour, 32 bbls pork, stores, Foreign produce \$1,864 48.

Per 10h sh Rebecca Simms, April 12 .- Stores-For. prod. \$4 50. Per 1ch sh Majestic, April 13 .- Stores-For, prod. \$4 50. Per whale bark Cynthia, April 13. 7,708 lbs bread, 24,317 galls casks, stores, 2 whaleboats. Foreign produce, \$1,649 53; transhipped, \$153 50. Per schale ship Reindeer, April 14. 80 bbls pork, stores. Foreign produce, \$456 90.

Per whole ship William Wirt, April 15. 28 bbls park, stores. Foreign produce, \$517 11. FOR SAN PRANCISCO. Per bk Metropolis, April 12. 912 lbs fungus, 9,957 galls molasses, 9,904 lbs pulu, 600 squash-

es, 69,124 lbs sugar, 331 galls syrup.

Domestic produce \$6,677 81. Per bark Frances Palmer, April 14. 21,792 bottles. Si lbs coffee, 450 boxes fire-crackers, 14 bales fungus, 2 pkgs mdse (unspecified), 413 galls molasses, 24% bbls potatoes, 300 lbs pulu, 3,012 pumpkins, 1 cs saddlery, 40 cons salt, 1 box shark-flos, stores, 78,612 lbs sugar, 20 cs syrup. For

eigh produce, \$767 50; domestic do., 5,854. FOR NEW BEDFORD.

Perellp sh Syren, April 16. I by books; 3388 lbs coffee; 30,639 Bs old composition; 3495 Be old copper; 5 pkgs curiosities; 75,943 Bs hides; 750 horne; 8 pkgs unspec mdze; 2332 gails sp oil; 165,151 gails wh oil; 1 rifle; 2 pkgs saddlery; 1 ck shells; 35 clf skins; 14,124 goat skins; 4 bbis slush-106,998 Ds tallow; 35,980 Ds whalebone; 24 8 Ds wool.

Foreign produce, \$4,459 65; domestic produce, \$25,822 53; transhipped, \$100,679 50; total, \$131,461 67.

Exhibit of Oil and Bone shipped per Syren.

	Galls, Sperm.	Galls. Whale.	Lba. Bo
rate, brig		22,795	-
ab,			2,695
ravan,	1,288	17,997	1,750
roline, bark		21,427	264
ropa,			1,391
bius,	_		8,785
ith, bark -		25,699	4 10 10 10
orge Howland.		-	6,769
rk, bark	-	22,125	-
sjestic.	-	17,999	
artha.		_	4,516
etacom,	1,878		9,159
w England, bark		-	
mulgee.	666		3,409
lliam Wirt,		16,097	9,779
A. Williams & Co.,		12,159	
	8,382	165,151	36,930